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New Jersey.

lacking fire, did not lack finish. It was during the next administration will turn. a well sustained performance, and the stronger for containing no "purple patches." It reads remarkably well.

An interest attaching to the performance grows out of the belief that Mr. Westcott is the President's choice for senator in succession to Mr. Martine. If personal admiration and friendship, Mr. Westcott took such pains with his address. In a way, it was the opening of his senatorial campaign.

Well, Mr. Martine can "fly high," too. He is a very entertaining and effective term, but is free from all embarrassments in seeking it. So that when the campaign opens, Westcott against Martine should afford all Jersey something to think and talk about.

Mr. Martine was Mr. Wilson's choice for senator, and in making it Mr. Wilson offended the Smith-Nugent faction of the Jersey democracy, whose choice was former Senator Smith. The breach closed, and it contributes an element of all but paralyzed. ncertainty to the Jersey equation.

As senator, Mr. Martine has been his ews man-has done his own thinking, reached his own conclusions, and voted accordingly. This has more than once brought him into antagonism to the President, but never once to the Baltimore platform, or to his conception of democratic principles. He has kept en the reservation.

Here we see another change of the President's mind. He was the power behind Martine as against Smith, and now he figures in report as the power behind Westcott as against Martine. Sufficient unto the campaign is the favorite there-

Mr. Martine, however, is still a Wilson man. He favored his renomination, and favors now his re-election. Win or lose himself, he stands by the regular action of his party. His influence at home is not in the manufacturing centers, but among the farmers. He has studied their interests. He speaks always in their praise. His vocabulary, large and rich, embraces words and phrases which go to the rural heart and touch it. When he and Mr. Westcott begin work there should be something doing every minute.

Greek Turmoil.

the king has already left the capital for more serious. The recent order demobilizing the army, it is said, was forced upon the Greek government by representations of the allied forces at Saloniki, which have frankly feared a sudden ordering of the Greek troops into action in unity with the invading Bulgarians. With the army demobilized outbreak of popular resentment for his pro-Teutonic policy. He has, of course, many supporters in Greece, but there is no assurance that they constitute a macourse has been distasteful to the greater number of the Greek people, whose sympathies have from the outset of the war been against Germany and Austria and particularly hostile to Bulgaria.

The weather refuses to be retired as a topic of conversation. It provided most of the surprises at St. Louis.

The vice presidential career was almost as placid in St. Louis as in Wash-

ington.

The Fight for the Senate.

Republican enthusiasm over the campaign prospects runs so high in some House to accompany a republican Presiof a republican Senate does not necesate at present consists of fifty-six demoerate and forty republicans, a demoaratic majority of sixteen. To overcome this majority it will be necessary by a study of that table in the Congressional Directory which gives the classigate of term expiration.

Thirty-three senators will "expire" ofshively. These eight states, comprising poned for one of the regular appropria bine seats in the Senate, are all in the

"doubtful class." Republicans have sat probability will not become a law, ever esota. Wyoming, Delaware, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Utah, Michigan and California the political overturn of the 1917 class are those from Arizona, Flor- funds allotted to become available upon ida, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia the adoption of the bridge plans. and Mississippi, with possibly doubtful seats in Montana and Nevada.

Reduced to its last analysis, the repub licans must hold fifteen states and gain eight-one of these giving two seatsn order to gain an ascendency in the upper house, while to retain their control of the Senate the democrats must hold ten states, including Indiana, or eleven Upon the whole, Mr. Westcott bore off states if Indiana is lost. That double the oratorical honors at St. Louis. His seat in Indiana may prove the pivot speech nominating Mr. Wilson, while upon which the control of the Senate

Prophet and Politican.

Speaking of prophets. Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, is not, and should not be, without honor in his own country. He has that is true, one can well understand matter of the greatest national imporwhy, in addition to the inspiration of tance. A record which deserves the bays. His first success was with Mr. Wilson, at that time president of Princeton University. It was he who first directed attention to Mr. Wilson as a probable political quantity, and urged him for preferment by the democratic party. speaker, and not only wants a second Soon he began booming him for the governorship of New Jersey as a stepping stone to the presidency of the United States. The governorship reached, the play for the higher place at once began, and Col. Harvey led it. In fact, he became so prominent in it-so conspicuously the leading sponsor for Mr. Wilson-that the latter, yielding to some protests from anti-Harvey quarters, called him off in a way so brusque that thus and then made has never been Henry Watterson, who was present, was

> Nevertheless, Col. Harvey continued to predict Mr. Wilson for the democratic nomination for President, and after his nomination predicted his election.

But Mr. Wilson as President failed to ome up to Col. Harvey's idea of what the office and the opportunity called for, and the colonel, although a good democrat, cooled toward him.

When the Hughes movement appeared it attracted attention in both republican and democratic circles. Here was some thing out of the ordinary. Would it, or could it, win? Many politicians puzzled over the problem. There were many difficulties to be surmounted, and the man himself was not, and would not become, a candidate.

Col. Harvey looked the situation over. about the drift of things he noted the quired no further discussion. tide for Hughes, and several months ago predicted his nomination. As he put the number of his publication, he could see States for anything that goes wrong in out by a survey of factory methods that nobody wanted Hughes but the peo-

It so turned out. The politicians did not nominate Mr. Hughes. They simply obeyed at Chicago a popular sentiment which had become irresistible. They could not ignore it. All conferences There was nothing to the tion in Greece cannot continue un- situation but Hughes. All roads led to changed. Elements are rife in Athens him. The people wanted him. And so for a revolution and it is reported that he was nominated; and there are many prominent democrats in agreement with Larissa, whence he can seek refuge in Col. Harvey about the significance of the Monastir in case the disorders grow result. Some, too, may join him in supporting the nominee.

> Whenever a candidate is inclined to place too much confidence in a "sphinx" policy, the 'experience of Alton B. Parker is held up as a terrible example.

The democratic diagnosis of what the king has no assured support in an troubled T. R. was all wrong. His difficulty had something to do with a broken rib, not with a broken heart.

Mr. Bryan had a better time in St. fority. In truth, all indications are that his Louis than in Chicago. But neither exnarience was like the good old days in Baltimore.

> Absence from its councils apparently has not made Mr. Bryan's heart less fond of the Wilson administration.

> The hyphen is serving as a horizontal bar for a remarkable amount of political

athletics.

The Aqueduct Bridge Appropriation.

It will be a great misfortune if the new bridge across the Potomac to replace the Aqueduct is delayed by reason of the failure of the recent legislation to carry an appropriation for the quarters just now that the prediction is actual construction work. It was supmade in the event of the election of posed, when this measure was in the Hughes the republicans will carry not process of framing, that it would be all their way out of the garden, "do you only the House of Representatives, but that was necessary in Congress for the think women ought to study politics." the Senate. The election of a republican provision of a secure river crossing. Now it is discovered that it merely car- perience, I am inclined to favor anytent is fairly assured by all the laws ries appropriations for the securing of thing that will keep their minds off hor of political probability, but the election plans and approach rights and for the ticulture." maintenance and repair of the old bridge barily follow as a corollary. The Sen- until the new one is completed. Under this enactment, of course, it is possible to proceed to the point of actual construction, but this should not require a long period for preparation and meanfor the republicans to gain nine seats, while it is possible that Congress will giving them forty-nine votes to forty- adjourn, not to assemble until Decemseven. That this is possible is evidenced ber. It is the fixed policy of the government never to enter into a contract in anticipation of appropriations, and fications of senators according to the thus no move can be made toward the actual bridge work until the formal allotment of funds is made in specific ficially March 3, 1917. These include manner. In view of the tendency to deone democrat each from West Virginia, lay such matters it is to be apprehended. Nebraska, Maine, Maryland, New Jer- unless corrective legislation is immedibey, New York and Ohio and two from ately adopted before the summer's ad-indiana—owing to the death of Senator journment, that this item may be post-

tion bills of next session, which in all

in the Senate from each of them, and with an "immediately available" clause, republican success in them is by no before March 3 next. Without such means improbable. If all of them are clause an appropriation bridge item car carried by the republicans and that ried by one of the regular bills would party holds its own in New Mexico, Min- not make the funds available for purposes of letting a contract until the first of July, 1917. The assured way to prevent further postponement, which, in the light of the official reports on the present structure is actually dangerous Senate will have been accomplished as to public safety, is to pass the approindicated. The practically assured priation at the present session, perhaps democratic seats in the Senate in the in one of the pending regular bills, the

The Summer Outing Camps.

A call has been sounded for subscrip tions to a "preparedness" fund which should be aided by every Washingtonian who has any means to spare beyond the meeting of actual necessities. The time has come again for the provision of money to send the mothers and children to the summer outing camps which for several years have been an invaluable boon to the poor people of this city. Cash is needed to support these camps. to buy food and equipment for them, and it should be assured to those who are in charge as quickly as possible so that there need be no anxiety on the score of sustenance.

It is impossible to compute the value scored twice in half a dozen years in a to the community of these summer outing camps, which have for several years been maintained here. The plan is to send to them poor mothers and their children who otherwise would have no chance to escape from the heat and the strain of a city summer. The time they spend in the open at Camp Good Will and Camp Pleasant strengthens them and enables them to extend the balance of the season. It builds them up physically, for they have good food and medical attention. The mothers are re lieved from all anxiety with the assurance that those they have left home are well provided for.

Every one who has ever visited these camps in summer time has become an ardent advocate of their maintenance It should be well assured in advance of the opening of the season that every dollar needed to maintain the camps on an even larger scale than heretofore may be forthcoming promptly. The money thus given is an investment in community good health.

No prophecies as to who would be the nanager of the Hughes campaign were indulged in by Frank Hitchcock, although he doubtless had his own ideas of propriety in the matter.

After his experience with convention dates, the amateur weather forecaster cannot feel confident about even the probable Fourth of July climate.

The democratic platform presented some points for deliberation in spite of democrat, he yet felt so strongly the fact that the one-term plank re-

The Mexicans long since acquired the matter in the leading article in the May unfortunate habit of blaming the United their political affairs.

> A little spasmodic kicking here and there demonstrates that there is still a measure of vitality in the old bull moose party.

Instead of drifting into the tall tim ber, Col. Bryan will permit himself to

take the stump. The St. Louis convention's harmonious

results add to Wilson's prestige as a

war-averter.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Coffee and Coffee. "Does coffee make you nervous?"

"Sometimes. Even the thought of the kind our cook offers me for breakfast makes me nervous."

Modern Mythology "What has become of the man who

whenever anything went wrong would holler for a 'fool killer'?" "Dunno. Mebbe one finally came along and got him."

'June, with her soft and roseate ways! Oh, poet, hold your breath And think about those Junetime days When you 'most froze to death!

Slight Misapprehension.

"Is your husband an altruist?" "I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Torkins: "and I almost hope nobody asks him to join. Charley has so many uniforms now that I can hardly take care of them."

A Personal Point of View. "Adam," said Eve, as they were on "Yes." replied Adam. "After our ex

Sunday Reflection Sunday is a day of rest, When each man contemplates
The way that's shortest and the best

To reach the Pearly Gates He knows that if he will but heed The precepts which he quotes He can be happy and not need A fierce campaign for votes.

He need not seek for the applause Of men he does not know, Nor organize brass bands because The public likes a show.

The portals of the Hall of Fame Reluctantly divide, But they are tempting, just the same To men of mortal pride.

and even Sunday seems to claim Discussions and debates Pertaining to the Hall of Fame

THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FIFTY YEARS AGO

ontinuing for twelve weeks longer, and one-third before they have made a circuit of the calendar. There is a nominal vacation of two weeks before

In studying the Newark experiment, which has been in progress for four years, and now includes four schools, the educational specialists of the bureau of education gave special con-sideration to the health of the children and teachers, because the principal ob-jection that has been raised by laymen ection that has been raised by laymen whenever a longer school term has been suggested has been that it would involve mental fatigue which would be injurious. Interviews with the medical inspectors of the Newark schools, however, developed the fact that the health of the whildren who have attended school all he fact that the health of the hildren who have attended school all children who have attended school all year has not been impaired in the slightest degree. As a matter of fact, the bureau specialists point out, perhaps the majority of the children, especially in tenement districts, would be surrounded by much poorer sanitary conditions in their homes than in the large, light and airy rooms of the schools. They are also kept from the dangers and contaminations of the streets and largely from the associations that bring about the formation

The good health showing of the children in the all-year schools, it is point-ed out, is in large part due to the fact that they are continually under the supervision of the school physicians and school nurses, while the regular term pupils are for two months wholly beyond the influence of these health autrorities. So great is the value of this continuous observation on health matters that the physicians and nurses both reported to the federal investigator that the children coming under their care after the two months' vacation of the regular schools are in tion of the regular schools are in poorer physical condition than those who have been practically continually at work.

In the case of the teachers the show

In the case of the teachers the showing was similar. Statistics compiled
by the school authorities show that
the average number of days lost by
illness during the year has been less
for the all-year teachers than for those
having the longer vacation.
With parents and teachers the allyear schools have here received. ear schools have been popular from the start and have shown a steady increase in popularity. Seventy per cent of the pupils enrolled for the regular term took the continuous work in 1912, when the experiment started. In 1915 the percentage had increased to 84. When the records of the all-year pupils were traced it was shown that between 80 and 85 per cent of them were up to grade in the high schools, while only 77 per cent of the regular term pupils were up to grade. One of the important results of the all-year school work, the investigation showed, is that he start and have shown a steady in

rk, the investigation showed, is the it permits the pupils to attain two years more of schooling before they reach the age when the law permits them to stop school and go to work, and when most of them actually do take this step. take this step.

Generations of effort by earnest ad vocates have not served to advance the cause of the metric The Metric system in the United States and in some

System. other countries as have the world-war conditions of the last two years. This has been brought that has recently been made by the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce, and by supplemental information in regard to new activities that is coming each day to this practical government agency, maintained in closest contact with the actual in-

dustries of the country.

American factories that knew only inches and feet twenty-four months ago are turning out in the aggregate millions of ammunition shells, rifles, guns and other war materials for France, Italy and other metric countries entirely in metric dimensions. Scores of railway locomotives are be-ing manufactured by American plants n meters and millimeters, and in ennot a single gauge, scale or other measuring device can be found bear-

ng the complicated Anglo-American neasures of length. The orders in metric terms that are flowing into American factories are not alone for what might be termed primary war materials, the bureau of

while schools are closing all over the country and most children are looking back on the school year as are hopelessly confusing. In addition many of the South American countries require that goods be marked in metric measures before they will be permitted to pass the customhouses.

The result of this, the bureau's investigators have found, is that exporter after exporter has recognized the need for making use of the metric system, and has quietly begun turning out two classes of products if he fills both domestic and foreign orders—goods measured and marked in Anglo-American units, and others sized and marked metrically. As complicated as such a procedure might appear at first sight it has proved distinctly profitable in practically all cases where it has been third. Officials of the hursau look on practically all cases where it has been tried. Officials of the bureau look on ich experiences as largely confuting the contentions of opponents of the metric system that its introduction

> In 1875 the United States joined with twenty-five other countries in establishing and maintaining the international bureau of weights and measures in Paris, where the international standards of the metric system are kept. The weights of our silver coins are fixed by statute in metric units, and by law the medical departments of the army and navy and the public health service must use the metric system. In the bureau of standards itself all weights are checked by translation to metric are checked by translation to metric weights and comparison with the bu-reau's metric standards. A semi-gov-ernmental agency, the United States Pharmacopeia, which fixes the stand-

the troubles Great Britain experienced early in the European war because its guns and shells were all calibrated or use of the metric system that has taken place in England since. as indicating strongly that the metric system will soon find its way into general use in the country from which our cumbersome system was derived. It is pointed out that if Great Britain adopts the metric system before the United States we will then be practically isolated from the whole world in the matter of trade customs, for even China, Japan trade customs, for even China, Japan and Russia are fast taking up for gen eral use the scientific, internationa cimal measuring system.

Drilled wells, furnishing from th

very important branch of the geological survey has devoted much of its time to locating the areas in which it is possible to tap underground reservoirs of the invaluable liquid "mineral"-water.

to know It is interesting, therefore, It is interesting, therefore, the regimeers of another branch of the government, the reclamation service, have found it necessary on the Minidoka irrigation project in Idaho exactly to reverse the process and to drill a valuable water "well," from which not a drop of water is taken. The explanation of this is that during the west season on the project, water. which is the paramount need at othe times of the year, becomes an actua menace to soil condition, and drainage s necessary. Since the contour of ainage, the engineers solved the oblem by drilling a sixty-foot well rough the surface strata and into e bone-dry beds of lave rock beneath, sizable

Ordinary navy beans have been animportant factor, strangely enough, in

tion of an efficacious, dependable serum for combating the destructive epidemics of hog cholera that have swept away thousands of swine in recent years. One of the greatest troubles that presented itself after the discovery of the hog-cholera serum in 1802 was the fact that in injecting this product into hogs to make them immune to attacks of cholera primary war materials, the bureau of standards finds. In addition to locomotives already mentioned, orders for rails, bridge members, machinery, tools and even fabrics and wearing apparel are accompanied by metric specifications. Practically without exception American manufacturers have immediately adapted themselves to the world requirement and have filled the orders as made.

The experiences have been evenued in arians might, because of the impurity of the serum. In arians might, because of the impurity of the serum be inoculating the animals with the even more serious malady, foot and mouth disease. This amperators of the latter disease cannot be filtered out, and that when the serum was raised to a sufficiently high degree of heat to sterilize it the red blood cells present promptly clothed the whole substance, making it useless as a serum.

orders as made.

The experiences have been eyeopeners, the bureau finds, to many manufacturers who considered the metric system complicated because they had no experience with it. Many practical workers have insisted that in spite of the handicap of unfamiliarity it is in a very short time a simpler matter to apply the metric system to their work than to use the foot and inch system with its unwieldy fractions to which they have been accustemed for years.

Whole substance, making it useless as a serum. Biochemists of the Department of Agriculture who have been working on the problem recently discovered that an extract of navy beans has the peculiar property, when added to the serum in small quantities, of separately agglutingularity to apply the metric system to their work than to use the foot and inch system with its unwieldy fractions to serum. This residue contains the valuable "anti-bodies" which act as immunizers, and after the separation is a Biochemists of the Department of Agriculture who have been working on the problem recently discovered that an extract of navy beans has the peculiar property, when added to the serum in small quantities, of separately agglutinating the red cells so that by centrifugal motion they may be completely separated from the remainder of the serum. This residue contains the valuable "anti-bodies" which act as immunizers, and after the separation is a clear serum which may be completely

THE COLONEL'S NEW ROLE.

From the Detroit Free Press Col. Roosevelt announces that he intends to be a plain country gentleman from now on, but our guess is that when the scrap starts he will be in it.

Both the coloneland Mr. Barnes have gone into political retirement. They will have time now to retry their law-suit.

the time when Roosevelt was out of politics because he was in Africa, and we cannot believe he has lost the desire to return because he has now entered the doldrums.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

The worst suggestion we have heard is that Mr. Roosevelt should take Mr. Hughes' place on the Supreme bench.

From the Boston Globe. From the Chattanooga Times.

Just at present Mr. Roosevelt is giving the most complete illustration of 'pussyfooting' in all the records of hat sort of performance. From the Raleigh News and Observer For Sale—One second-hand big stick; owner has gone out of politics; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply any time at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

From the Kansas City Times. The democrats have frequently thought that they disliked Col. Roose-velt, but they never were so certain of it as when they learned he would not

From the Utica Observer

If Mr. Hughes should be elected President would he ask Theodore Roosevelt to be his Secretary of State, and would Theodore accept the job?

From the Houston Post. T. R. says he is out of politics, bu it seems to us as if the old guar-knocked all the politics out of him. From the Chicago Herald. As many thoughtful students of politics have all along believed, Col. Roose velt will have "something to say."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. osen of the spoken drama next autumn. Two
not leading showmen are "disengaged."
Address Oyster Bay and Lincoln,

IN THE STAR

About this time fifty years ago the police detectives made a raid on a gambling establishment at the Gamblers' southwest corner of 14th Outfit. avenue, and rounded up a street and Pennsylvania number of players and cap-

quantity of equipment. In The

disposition of the contraband: "It consists of one silver, or heavily plated, deal box; one card box, containing eight packs of cards, fifteen stacks of white chips, twenty in each; 'ten chips, thirteen splits, one sponge and glass, one layout board and cue box. over \$400, and the neatness with which the pieces were finished by the makers permanent institution. The ivory chips will probably be ground up in a bone mill or scattered in the Potomac, the deal chopped to pieces, and the articles of mahogany, cloth and paper will be consigned to the flames."

Star of June 13, 1866, is this about the

The problem of the proper location o Center market gave rise to much discussion at this time Center Market fifty years ago. In Site Discussed. 14, 1866, is the fol-The Star of June lowing paragraph:

public

buildings and grounds yesterday, accompanied by the mayor, visited sevnew market house to take the place of the present Center market. The choice ground between Missouri avenue and the canal at 6th street and the ground at the intersection of 10th street, the 10th street canal bridge. The latter site seems to be thought the most eligible, both from the ample space at command and from the convenience of access from all directions. The only drawback would be in the market house being in some degree an obstruction to the view of the Smithsonian Institution from the Avenue. Altogether, however, no site suitable for the accommodation of the bulk of the people of the city seemed so little objectionable as this. As it seems certain that Congress will not give permission to erect a market building upon the present premises the sooner the dilapidated old sheds are vacated and pulled old sheds are vacated and pulle the better. When these are re Drilled wells, furnishing from the dry, unpromising appearing earth streams of fresh ing in all the ground now occupied by the present market between 7th street and 9th street, the Avenue and much interest to the government because they have made habitable and productive large tracts of land that would otherwise have been worthless. One very important branch of the geomoved it is proposed to extend the

> In The Star of June 16, 1866, is the following editorial comment on the death of William W. W. W. Seaton's Seaton, for many Seaton, for many self that was important, but the special convention which was annexed leading citizens of thereto the same day, namely, article I. Death. Washington

"At 10 o'clock this forenoon our well known and universally beloved fellow citizen, William Winston Seaton, died at his residence in this city, in the eighty-second year of his age. His disease was cancer upon the face, from which he was an intense sufferer in the past year. He came to Washington and became a partner of his broth on and became a partner of the state of the proprietorship of the National intelligencer, in October, 1812, since which period, until increasing age and offirmities rendered him incapable of infirmities rendered him incapable of active business labors a year or two since, he was more thoroughly identi-fied with the progress of the federal remembered by thousands around us, his administration of Washington's muicipal affairs while the city's mayor tor, strangely enough, in the solution by the government of a crucial ernment of a crucial for nearly half a century in connection with national and municipal public affairs, he lived as he died, literally, without a single enemy. No man ever spoke ill of him, for he never earned the ill will of any man. No other citizen of Washington was so public spirited throughout a career of such great length. None was kinder or more charitable to all without regard to party, sect or color, and none has died in this city more universally regretted than William Winston Seaton."

In view of the present military situation in Europe, with twelve nations engaged in the most desperate struggl European the world has ever War Clouds. known, the following

paragraph from The Star of June 19,

1866, under the head of "War in Europe," has an exceptional interest: "The proposed European peace con ference has dropped through, in consequence of the refusal of Austria to submit to the arbitrament of the plenipotentiaries of the principal European the maintenance of peace was hope system with its unwieldy fractions te which they have been accustemed for years.

The bureau of standards has taken the position for years that there would be manifold advantages to the United States if its people would adopt in their daily dealings the simple decimal system of weights and measures used by thirty-four other countries. A fundamental fact to be considered, it points out, is that the system would be exactly parallel with the universally-used decimal system of weights and measures used by thirty-four other countries. A fundamental fact to be considered, it points out, is that the system would be exactly parallel with the universally-used decimal system of numbers and with our decimal coinage system.

The war, it is found by the bureau, is helping the cause of the metric system in other ways than through bringing about the manufacture of war supplies in metric sizes. It has shut off South America and other consumers of manufactured goods from their usual sawakened in American merchants the desire to supply these markets not only temporarily, but permanently. Practically every one of these possible markets, however, is in a country using only the metric system, and to the people without some concessions on her par the failure of the peace congress has all neither Austria. Prussla nor Italy is master of the situation. France is. No matter who loses, Louis Napoleon wins. This only seems to be clear so far. Meantime John Bull, no longer ruler of the roost, as he was fully fifty years since, seems to have taken a back seat, anxious to avoid complications with the contesting powers and escape the resulting financial difficulties, which threaten to become serious, even in anticipation of active hostilities and their effect upon commerce and manufactures."

OLD TIMER'S LAMENT.

I long for the old campaignin',
When the plain people didn't think,
When boodle was fairly rainin'
And all the workers could drink.
When orators was oratin',
With mighty yells from the boys,
An' bands was playin' like satan,
Drownin' the issues in noise.

Then, nobody asked no question,
It wasn't considered polite;
If knowledge they started to test y' on,
You promptly started a fight.
'Twas muscle they measured rour wuth in,
An' the way you could yell an' shoot,
Then nobody didn't know nothin',
An nobody keered a hoot!

But now they app'int commissions,
To meet an' j'intly discuss
The ways and means and conditions,
An' there ain't no place for us.
So me an' the ol' spellbinder
Must beat it while we're the kale,
For I have a feelin', kinder,
That these guys want us in jail!
—Chicage

THE ISSUE OF THE ALAND ISLANDS

graphs from Stockholm the following: "All the great econon Anglophobia ical associations of Swe den-the Industrial Deplored. Union, the General Ex-The diplomatic negotiations of 1908 ortation Association, the Union of Swedish Banks and the Chamber of for a fact resuscitated the old treaty

"It is absolutely indispensable says the manifesto, 'that the tone of certain radical Swedish journals should be radically modified.' And it adds hat the press campaign would bring about 'international complications or create beyond the border resentments the country.' The manifesto demands that the press abstain from the publication of articles which not only cause rreparable damage to the economical life of the nation, but which may place in peril even the security of the coun

The cause of the trouble has ex The cause of the trouble has ex-isted since the month of October, 1915, when Russia commenced the construc-tion of military works in the Aland Islands, in the Baltic sea, against any German attack, which had been dis-cussed and threatened by the "activ-German attack, which had been discussed and threatened by the "activists," or those who openly proclaim their desire to have Sweden espouse the German cause actively. Russia's construction has awakened a veritable tempest of opposition and alarm in Sweden, due in great part to the "activist" press, which has provoked the intervention of the economical associations, to which reference has been made above, and also a ministerial declaration in the rigsdag.

It should be said just here that when protestations were made by the Swedish government to Russia the latter gave prompt and satisfactory assurances

government to Russia the latter gave prompt and satisfactory assurances that the military constructions were provisional and only executed in the emergency of the present war. These declarations, which were accepted by the Swedish government, remained unpublished except by a single Norwegian journal. The question is not new, but has been brought up three different times and with the result of public alarm and unrest. alarm and unrest.

The archipelago of Aland is situated between the coasts of Finland and Agreement Against seventy-eight

miles distant Fortifications. from Stockholm. By the convention of Paris, March 30, 1856, between France, England and Russia, it was stipulated that no permanent fortification should be raised on the islands because of a menace to Stockholm.

Stockholm.

The question of the Aland Islands dates from the time of the war in the Crimea, when an Anglo-French fleet bombarded and occupied the Russian fortress of Bomarsund, situated on the principal island of the archipelago. After the conclusion of peace Bomarsund was returned to Russia by the treaty of 1856, and this was assumed to assure for a long time the equilibrium of Europe.

But it was not so much the treaty it-But it was not so much the treaty it-

self that was important, but the special convention which was annexed thereto the same day, namely, article I, in which the Emperor of Russia engaged not to fortify the islands of Aland, and article II, which agred that Bomarsund should be razed to the ground.

Sweden had no part in signing the convention of 1856, wet that diplomatic instrument was created to recompense two great occidental powers victorious in the war of the Crimea. The Aland Islands naturally interest Sweden in the maximum degree. They are situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia and are separated by the Sea of Aland on the west by a distance of twenty-three miles, on the east by the Finland coast and "Skiftat," twenty-two miles.

The strategic importance of the archipelago consists in the fact that it is situated near the fjord of Stockholm in the center of the channel of the Gulf of Bothnia, whose western and southern shores are Sweden.

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The strategic importance of the archipelago consists in the fact that it is situated near the fjord of Stockholm in the center of the channel of the Gulf of Bothnia, whose western and southern shores are Sweden. The maintenance of a fortress at this point constituted a menace to Sweden and would oblige that country to resort to armaments which would weigh heavily on her budget.

France and England concluded with the United Kingdom of Sweden and Morward Newson Newson 2 1855. France and England concluded with the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway November 25, 1855, a treaty

Norway November 25, 1855, a treaty of capital importance in the history of Scandinavia. King Oscar I engaged himself not to cede to Russia nor to exchange with her any part of the territory belonging to the crowns of Sweden and Norway nor to permit any territory to be occupied by the Russian empire. France and England contracted to go to the aid on land or sea to the united Scandinavian kingdoms with sufficient forces in case they were attacked by Russia.

On June 5, 1905, the Norwegian parliament denounced the union with Sweden and declared Sweden and declared the king (then Oscar of Norway. all rights and claims to the throne of Norway. By this act, which was ratified by the Swedo-Norwegian convention, the international status of the Scandinavian peninsula was profoundly modified. The treatles concluded by the united kingdoms ceased to be valid from the moment

Sweden and Norway became separate

has proper foreign policy.

Baltic, but scarcely was this effected than it was deemed necessary to surround the declaration of its maintenance by the most prudent and subtile reserves.

of Paris of 1856. Treaty of 1856 was indisputable that lished a manifesto of great political the Aland Islands importance. The manifesto is a se-Reviewed. unfortified constituted vere condemnation of the anglophobia part of the political, military and territorial status quo of the Baltic sea, and public opinion in Sweden was alarmed at the possibility that Russia would eliminate all vestiges of her deeat in the Crimea. Europe in effect

had completely changed her political

face. Of the two great occidental

powers which had fought Russia in

the Black sea and the Baltic, France had become an ally; the other, England, a friend. land, a friend.

The Russian minister of foreign affairs, M. Isvoisky, did not fail to perceive that the changed conditions offered Russia an occasion to abrogate the Alandais constructions, forgotten in 1871, or neglected when the other humiliating clauses of the treaty of Paris were denounced by Russia.

In the course of the six years which elapsed between the signature of the declaration concerning the status quoterritorial in the Baltic and the actual war, the fortifications of Aland remained in ruins.

M. Steffen, Swedish socialist senator, and a pronounced Germanophile, has written a book entitled, "War and Culture," in which he maintains the theory that "Germany did.

ture," in which he maintains the theory that "Germany did not desire the war." This gentleman has rethe war." This gentleman has re-cently delivered a speech in the first chamber of the rigsdag, denouncing the "Russian peril," and in which he gave the precise number of troops which had been designated, and of others under orders. The announcemnt created alarm.

Gen. Rappe, formerly chief of the staff of the army, recently published a pamphlet, under the Gen. Rappe's title of "Sweden Be-

fore the Decision." The Warning. author declares that England desired to assure a transit across Sweden, submit the Swedish people to the British yoke, and use her as a satellite in her conflict against Germany. The fortifications in the Islands of Aland, the author affirms, would close the navigation of the Gulof Bothnia as well to Sweden as to Germany. "If the Swedes wish to preserve a minimum of the strategic exserve a minimum of the strategic existence of their country," says Gen. Rappe, "they should demand the immediate neutralization of the Aland Islands. Russia could not refuse. If the entente should nourish against Sweden offensive projects then there was nothing left to the Swedes except to go to war on the side of Germany."

During this time there were others who espoused the idea of joining cause with the Germans. M. M. Hoeglund, Haden, editor of the Social Democrat; and Ivan Olgelund; editor of the Brand. advanced socialists, were accused of advanced socialists, were accused high treason for having, in a congres high treason for having, in a congres high treason for having, in a congres

times Sweden had afmaintain neutrality, and he would reaffirm that resolution," and he added "I can give the chamber the assurance that the government will consider as its duty to follow that question with incessant attention, and it will neglect

nothing to safeguard on this point, as

on all others, the rights and interests of Sweden."

MM. Branting, socialist leader; Lindman, conservative leader; Eden, liberal leader, adhered to government's policy of neutrality. They expressed attachment to the principle that the Aland Islands should not be fortified, and the edhesion of such leaders appeared to

and the editor of the Gazette de la Bourse. Gen. Brandstroem, the Swedish min-ister, declared in the first place that Sweden would be steadfast and faithful to a strict neutrality. He expressed as-Sweden and Norway became separate powers, completely independent the one of the other, each having its proper foreign policy.

Norway was the first to establish her new international status; she replaced the treaty of November, become invalid by the treaty of November 2, 1997, by which the German, British, French and Russian governments recognized and engaged themselves to respect the integrity of Norway.

Sweden would be steadfast and faithful to a strict neutrality. He expressed astonishment at the nervousness manifested by the Russian public on the subject of Russo-Sweden relations. It was true that activities in certain circles had been manifested, but the real cause could be found in the intrigues in augurated against the Swedish monarchy itself and which were doomed to inevitable check.

Fortunately the Swedish cabinet was above party. Its line of conduct was irreproachable, and its enemies could not overthrow it. Russian public opinion should know that M. Wallenberg is a warm and energetic partisan of neutrality and the maintenance of the most amicable relations with Russia. Germany, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Netherlands and Sweden; the sectively, at Berlin and at Petrograd. These declarations simply averred their policy to be maintenance of the subject of Russo-Sweden relations. It was true that activities in certain circles had been manifested, but the real cause could be found in the intrigues inaugurated against the Swedish monarchy itself and which were doomed to inevitable check.

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Fortunately the Swedish cabinet was above party. Its line of conduct was tree business. The subject of Russo-Sweden relations. It was

RUSSIA'S NEW MOVEMENT.

From the Boston Transcript. One vaguely gathers from dispatches from the eastern front that the Russians have captured the Austrians' first line of

From the Topeka State Journal How long will Austria's supply of sol-diers last, with the Russians capturing them at the rate of from 25,000 to 60,000

From the Savannah News. "Czernowitz in Russian Hauds," a headline declares. It should feel entirely at home there.

rom the Syracuse Herald. Give them guns loaded with real bullets to fight with and the Russian soldiers seem to do pretty well.

From the Richmond Evening Journal. If the Austrians continue to beat "hasty retreats," as they are reported to have been doing for the last month, pretty soon they will be backed off the map. rom the Columbia State.

Everything in Russia is gleeful over he capture of 100,000 Austrians but the

At any rate we are better prepared this time for the Russian advance. Most of us have learned to pronounce Przemysl. From the Philadelphia North American.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard

From the Baltimore American

Austrians on the River Styr found it but a step to the Styx.

Talk about the horrors of war! You have no idea of the terrible effect of a Russian battle upon a copy-reader who wants to be accurate.

Petrograd certainly is keeping the wires hot with accounts about that new Rus-sian drive into Galicia and Bukowina

This second drive westward seems mor impetuous and in every way better sus tained than the drive of a year ago.

Looks as if the Russians might change Hindenburg to Hindengrad. From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

If the Russian drive does not let up for awhile it may be impossible for the Italians to push the Austrians back into

their own territory.